

Public Comments Received at Feasibility Scoping Meeting on January 25, 2006

Public Scoping Meeting Summary (January 25, 2006)

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 C.F.R. §1506.6(c)) and the California Environmental Policy Act (CEQA) (14 C.C.R. §21083.9), the project sponsors, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Coastal Conservancy (CCC), and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) held a public scoping meeting on January 25, 2006, from 5:30 to 8:30 P.M., at the Milpitas Community Center, City of Milpitas, California. The meeting, which provided an overview of the Shoreline Study, the NEPA/CEQA process, and an explanation of the relationship between the Shoreline Study and the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, was attended by 36 people.

Opening remarks were provided by the project sponsors, brief presentations were given, and a question and answer period was provided following the presentations. The table below provides a summary of the questions, comments, and responses to the project sponsor's various presentations, and to the formal comments provided in writing at the scoping meeting, by mail, or via the project website. Where applicable, the commenter's name and organization was provided. Not all questions and comments were responded to. The official comment period ended on February 6, 2006.

	Table 1. Summary of Formal Comments			
Name	Organization	Summary of Question/Comment	Summary of Response	
	:	Subject: Timeline		
Not provided	NA	• If the timeline is not met, who is responsible?	• The schedule is expedited as well as the number of people working on it.	
Subje	ect: Salt Pond S	tudy, Shoreline Study, and O	USFWS: • We take full responsibility.	
Not Provided	NA NA	Is the Shoreline Study going to examine the percentage of work complete as the Salt Pond Study progresses?	CCC: • We will evaluate the cost/benefit of habitat units with the Salt Pond Study. We will have to plan the Salt Pond Study showing the potential landscape	

Not Provided	NA	How are the Salt Pond and Shoreline Studies integrate with the USACE's San	study and have these integrated into the flood control elements. • The best Federal investment in the Shoreline Study may not be the 'locally preferred project'; we're trying to get them as close together as possible. If the two project alternatives do not agree, we may either 1) end up with a different vision of the landscape or 2) end up with less Federal money. USACE: • The USACE is utilizing the same lead planner on
		Francisquito Creek	both projects.
		Project	1 0
Not provided	NA	Timing of the Salt Pond and Shoreline Studies will not match up.	• The projects have to incorporate each other into their respective analysis. If the Shoreline Study comes up with a recommended and authorized plan, then the San Francisquito Creek Study develops a plan, and we don't participate in the project by then, this will be incorporated into our cost/benefit ratio of San

			Francisquito Creek and potentially alter the optimal solution. We would then have concrete designs with the Shoreline Study, until then, we are using assumptions and the final design might change.
			• We also need to consider the Sacrament Levees and the various bills in the legislature (achieve 100 and 200-year level of flood protection and establish a state goal for levels of flooding). The state promises to pay back to local areas for flood protectionthere could be substantial support from Sacramento that may benefit our community.
Paula Bettencourt	City of Mountain View	• City of Mountain View is interested in impacts of these projects on Charleston Slough and Steven's Creek Tidal Marsh, as restoration projects are going on in the area.	No response.
Dan Bruinsma		 The City of San Jose is preparing a master planning effort on the [water] plant property; 	SCVWD:Provide a timeline when you need this information.

			how do we coordinate the various projects with this effort; involving flood control and habitat issues, as well as others?	Facilitator: • We are trying to identify what these projects are by February 6, 2006. Please provide what the project is, who the contact is, project location within the shoreline study footprint, and a timeline.
Robert Shaver	Engineering Manager	•	Notify Alameda County Water District for Alameda County Work and well abandonment.	No Response
Glen S. Roberts	Public Works Director, City of Palo Alto	•	Ensure the San Francisquito Creek and Shoreline Studies are well coordinated.	No Response.
		l Im	pacts and EIR/EIS Consi	
John Stuffle Bean	Director, City of San Jose, Environmental Services	•	City concerned with economic impacts associated with potential flooding of waste water treatment plants in the Silicon Valley (costs of downtime, environmental damage, etc.). Suggests clarifying points on: site specific design (A18), riparian corridors, upland habitats, uses of recycled waste water, infrastructure associated with public access, and extension of the study area to the 200-year flood.	No Response.
Eileen McLaughlin		•	Consider sensitive species in 100-year floodplain and upland	No Response.

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			species in the floodplain		
			(e.g., burrowing owl).		
		•	Consider flooding		
			impacts on landfills.		
Libby Lucas	CNPS	•	Consider anadromous	No Response.	
			fisheries and impacts to		
			food sources for birds.		
Paula	City of	•	Flood impacts to	No Response.	
Bettencourt	Mountain		Mountain View and		
	View		North Bayshore area.		
Major Jeff	Air Force	•	Consider potential	No Response.	
Waldman	Moffitt Field		increased risk of bird	1	
(two formal			strikes by air crafts in		
submission)			the vicinity of Moffitt		
			Field		
		•	Manage two-mile radius		
			area around airfield to		
			reflect the goals of the		
			project.		
Anthony Novak	USDA	•	Consider potential	No Response.	
Antilony Novak	Wildlife		increased risk of bird	No Response.	
	Services				
	Services		strikes by air crafts in		
			the vicinity of Moffitt		
			Field.		
		•	Minimize attractiveness		
			of to waterfowl within a		
			two-mile radius of		
			airfield (full conversion		
			to tidal marsh, make		
			open water deeper,		
			prevent the inclusion of		
			internal islands).		
Subject: Flooding					
Glen S. Roberts	Public Works	•	City of Palo Alto	No Response.	
	Director,		Flooding.		
	City of Palo	•	The City of Palo Alto		
	Alto		would like to maintain		
			capacity of the Palo		
			Alto Flood Basin,		
			located within the study		
			area.		
Laura	Non-Profit	•	Consider public access	No Response.	
Thompson			improvements to the	r	
F			Bay Trail.		
Joe Teresi	City of Palo	•	Priority is to take	USACE:	
	1 5 21		1 110111 15 to take		

	Alto	businesses and residents out of the FEMA floodplain; will the preferred alternative include this?	 We have to identify the most costeffective plan, as such, it is a possibility. In order to remove businesses and residents from the FEMA floodplain, there has to be at least a 100-year floodplain; the local community has to pay the difference if not. 	
Joe Teresi	City of Palo Alto	• Is FEMA reassessing the tidal flood elevations? If so, what is the status?	 USACE: The USACE and FEMA have been working closely [on this issue]; we are coordinating our methods with theirs. 	
Not Provided	NA	What specific floods are being analyzed in terms of years?	SCVWD: • San Jose, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, etc.; it is something we need to discuss further.	
Joe Teresi	City of Palo Alto	• If a levee is improved in the area of the Palo Alto Flood Basin, it would make more sense to improve the outer levee, rather than the inner, in order to retain the volume needed to contain runoff.	Facilitator: • Please put that in a letter.	
Subject: Permits				
Dwight Sanders	Chief, State Lands Commission	• Encroachment onto State Lands – permit requirements.	CCC:No permits required for study.	
Subject: Cost and Cost Effectiveness				
Not Provided	NA	If the [USACE's] most cost effective project would result in not	SCVWD: • Whatever the alternative is, it will	

		removing businesses and residents from the 100-year flood plain, would the flood district increase funding to make that happen?	be expensive; we need to determine a strategy for funding (grants, federal funds, state funds, etc.). The Clean Safe Creeks program uses Santa Clara County taxes for flood protection and we are looking into a Clean Safe Creeks II. Financing is a big issue.
Not Provided	NA	• If a 100-year plan is too expensive, what process will determine the most cost-effective project?	• Benefit-to-cost ratios. We figure out the approximate cost of each alternative and weigh the cost against the projected benefits (flood damage reduction). Then we figure out what alternative has the biggest benefit with the least costs and pick that plan. Several issues will be analyzed.
Dan Bruinsma		• Capture the costs of	CCC: • Getting businesses and residents out of the floodplain is an objective; we want to make sure we include the right FEMA people and make sure the standards and models are correct. USACE:

		including specific areas [San Jose, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, etc.] in the study.	 It would take an event like a 200-year flood to do that kind of damage and these types of flooding events occur very infrequently. This may not have a big impact on the costbenefit analysis. CCC: Please provide any information regarding major impacts to the community [resulting from
			these projects].
Dan Bruinsma	•	Does the study look at the cost to the community if the waste water treatment plant goes under or if industry is shut down and people cannot work?	 USACE: Economic impacts associated with flooding will be examined at the appropriate level of detail.